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8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
10

11 LOS ANGELES POLICE PROTECTIVE )  
LEAGUE )

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 CITY OF LOS ANGELES, a municipal )  
15 corporation, CHARLIE BECK, Chief of )  
Police, City of Los Angeles, and DOES 1 )  
16 through 20, inclusive, )

17 Defendants  
18  
19

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
RELIEF [CCP§ 1060]; COMPLAINT  
FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF [CCP §  
526]**

[Unlimited Civil Jurisdiction]

20 I.

21 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF**

22 For a First Cause of Action by Plaintiff, Los Angeles Police Protective League against  
23 Defendants, City of Los Angeles, Charles Beck, Chief of Police for the City of Los Angeles and  
24 Does 1 through 20, inclusive, for Declaratory Relief, Plaintiff alleges upon information and belief  
25 as follows:

26 1. Plaintiff Los Angeles Police Protective League (hereinafter referred to as the  
27 "League") at all times herein mentioned was, employee organization as defined in Government  
28 Code Section 3500 et seq. recognized to represent all police officers, police detectives, sergeants

1 and lieutenants employed by the City of Los Angeles with regard to all matters concerning  
2 wages, hours and working conditions. The League represented employees are peace officers as  
3 defined within the California Penal Code.

4 2. Defendant, City of Los Angeles (hereinafter referred as "City") at all times  
5 mentioned herein was a municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of  
6 California.

7 3. Defendant, Charlie Beck at all times mentioned herein was the Chief of Police of  
8 the Police Department for the Defendant City of Los Angeles and charged with the general  
9 supervision, administration and management of Los Angeles Police Department.

10 4. At all times mentioned herein, Does 1 through 20, inclusive, were the agents,  
11 servants and employees of Defendant City, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged were  
12 acting within the scope of their authority of such agents, servants and employees with their  
13 permission and consent of the City. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege the true names  
14 and capacities of Does 1 through 20, inclusive when ascertained.

15 5. At all times mentioned herein, California Penal Code Section 148.6 provided as  
16 follows:

17 **§ 148.6. False allegations of misconduct against peace officers; advisory**  
18 **form; signature; civil claims intended to harass or dissuade officer**

19 (a)(1) Every person who files any allegation of misconduct against any peace  
20 officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of  
21 Part 2, knowing the allegation to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

22 (2) A law enforcement agency accepting an allegation of misconduct against a  
23 peace officer shall require the complainant to read and sign the following  
24 advisory, all in boldface type:

25 YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICE  
26 OFFICER FOR ANY IMPROPER POLICE CONDUCT. CALIFORNIA LAW  
27 REQUIRES THIS AGENCY TO HAVE A PROCEDURE TO INVESTIGATE  
28 CIVILIANS' COMPLAINTS. YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO A WRITTEN  
DESCRIPTION OF THIS PROCEDURE. THIS AGENCY MAY FIND AFTER  
INVESTIGATION THAT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO  
WARRANT ACTION ON YOUR COMPLAINT; EVEN IF THAT IS THE  
CASE, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE THE COMPLAINT AND HAVE  
IT INVESTIGATED IF YOU BELIEVE AN OFFICER BEHAVED  
IMPROPERLY. CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS AND ANY REPORTS OR  
FINDINGS RELATING TO COMPLAINTS MUST BE RETAINED BY THIS  
AGENCY FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

1 IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO MAKE A COMPLAINT THAT YOU KNOW  
2 TO BE FALSE. IF YOU MAKE A COMPLAINT AGAINST AN OFFICER  
3 KNOWING THAT IT IS FALSE, YOU CAN BE PROSECUTED ON A  
4 MISDEMEANOR CHARGE.

5 I have read and understood the above statement.

6  
7 Complainant

8 (3) The advisory shall be available in multiple languages.

9 (b) Every person who files a civil claim against a peace officer or a lien against his  
10 or her property, knowing the claim or lien to be false and with the intent to harass  
11 or dissuade the officer from carrying out his or her official duties, is guilty of a  
12 misdemeanor. This section applies only to claims pertaining to actions that arise  
13 in the course and scope of the peace officer's duties.

14 6. The California Supreme Court in *People v. Stanistreet* (2002) 29 Cal 4<sup>th</sup> 497 held  
15 that California Penal Code Section 148.6 was constitutional on its face and did not violate free  
16 speech rights where, *inter alia*, it proscribes only constitutionally unprotected speech involving  
17 false statement of fact and does not otherwise constitute unconstitutional content discrimination.  
18 In *Chaker v. Crogan* (2005) 428 F. 3d 1215, the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeal granted a petition for  
19 habeas corpus petition arising from a Penal Code Section 148.6 conviction in which the Court  
20 found that such statute impermissibly discriminates on the basis of viewpoint in violation of the  
21 First Amendment. Plaintiff contends that *Chaker v. Crogan* was incorrectly decided and/or  
22 inapplicable in the instant matter. Penal Code Section 148.6 has not been repealed by the  
23 California Legislature subsequent to the *Chaker* decision, and was amended in 2016 which  
24 replaced the word "citizen" with "civilian".

25 7. The California Supreme Court in *People v. Stanistreet, supra* at 29 Cal 4<sup>th</sup> 503,  
26 explained the legislature history of Section 148.6 as follows:

27 "[T]he Legislature enacted Section 148.6 in attempt to curb a perceived rising tide  
28 of knowingly false citizens' complaints of misconduct by officers performing their  
duties (citing *San Diego Police Officers Assn. v. San Diego Police Department*  
(1999) 76 Cal.App.4th 19, 23.)

\* \* \*

The bill's author provided additional background: "Yearly hundreds of unfounded  
and false complaints are filed against Peace Officers. In the Los Angeles County  
Sheriff's Department alone, over 500 complaints were received of which  
approximately 60 to 70 % were unfounded. This bill will help prevent frivolous  
complaints which can affect the individual officer's future. For example, a Deputy  
Sheriff on a list for promotion to Sergeant receives a false report of misconduct,  
after which his promotion is deferred until the matter is resolved. After which, the  
complaint being found ungrounded, the Deputy has no recourse for any financial

1 loss due to the delay.” (Assem. Com. on Public Safety, Analysis of Assem. Bill  
2 No. 1732, supra, p. 2.) A Senate committee report explained that section 832.5  
3 requires complaints against peace officers be investigated and the records retained  
4 for at least five years. It noted concerns with fraudulent complaints and the  
5 ‘adverse impact upon a deputy’s job mobility and promotional opportunity’ these  
6 complaints can cause until they are resolved. (Sen. Com. on Criminal Procedure,  
7 Analysis of Assem. Bill No. 1732 (1995-1996 Reg. Sess.) pp. 2, 4.)

8 8. During the pendency of the Consent Decree with the United States Department of  
9 Justice (2001-2013), the Los Angeles Police Department was prohibited under Paragraph 74(h)  
10 of the Decree from asking or requiring a potential complainant to sign any form that in any  
11 manner limited or waived the ability of a civilian to file a police complaint with the LAPD or any  
12 other entity. The Consent Decree was dismissed in May 2013 and the Police Department has  
13 refused to reinstate the statutorily required admonition within civilian complaint forms as  
14 otherwise required by Penal Code Section 148.6.

15 9. Plaintiff Los Angeles Police Protective League has requested that the Defendants’  
16 Los Angeles Police Department comply with the clear and express directive of Penal Code  
17 Section 148.6 that a law enforcement agency accepting an allegation of misconduct against a  
18 peace officer shall require the complainant to read and sign the prescribed statutory advisory,  
19 which includes the admonition that: “It is against the law to make a complaint that you know to  
20 be false. If you make a complaint against an officer knowing that it is false, you can be  
21 prosecuted on a misdemeanor charge.” (Penal Code Section 148.6 (a)(2))

22 10. Defendants City of Los Angeles, Charles Beck, Chief of Police and/or their agents  
23 and representatives have refused to include the foregoing admonition when the Los Angeles  
24 Police Department accepts an allegation of misconduct against League represented peace officers  
25 who are adversely professionally and personally impacted by civilian complaints which are  
26 knowingly false. False complaints filed against the Plaintiff’s represented members adversely  
27 affect, *inter alia*, officers’ participation in promotional opportunities, restriction from assignment  
28 to field duties with consequential impairment of overtime compensation and advancement,  
removal from specialized units and divisional transfer. Additionally, gang members have been  
known to manipulate the complaint process by targeting effective gang officers from their  
assignments through the filing of multiple false complaints against such officers. Moreover, such

1 false complaints have been exploited by attorneys to obtain free administrative investigation and  
2 discovery in personal injury lawsuits or otherwise maliciously abused by individuals with ulterior  
3 motivation or hostility toward law enforcement. Lastly, valuable law enforcement resources of  
4 the Police Department are unnecessarily diverted by time consuming administrative investigation  
5 into knowingly false civilian complaints against law enforcement personnel of the Police  
6 Department.

7 11. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen, and now exist between Plaintiff, on  
8 one hand and the Defendants on the other hand, as to whether Defendants must comply with  
9 Penal Code Section 148.6 (a)(2) by requiring a complainant alleging peace officer misconduct to  
10 read and sign the prescribed statutory advisory which includes the admonition that: "It is against  
11 the law to make a complaint that you know to be false. If you make a complaint against an officer  
12 knowing that it is false, you can be prosecuted on a misdemeanor charge."

13 12. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 1060, Plaintiff seeks a declaratory  
14 determination that Penal Code Section 148.6 (a)(2) statutory admonition on civilian complaint  
15 forms is legally valid, enforceable and must be implemented by Defendants for the Los Angeles  
16 Police Department.

17 13. Such judicial determination is necessary and appropriate in order that the parties  
18 may ascertain their respective legal rights and duties.

19 14. Plaintiff has exhausted all available administrative remedies applicable herein.

20 15. The successful prosecution of this action will result in the enforcement of an  
21 important right affecting the public interest in that a significant benefit will have been conferred  
22 upon a large class of persons and consequently, Plaintiff are entitled to an award of attorney's  
23 fees pursuant to Section 1021.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

## 24 II.

### 25 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

26 16. For a Second Cause of Action by Plaintiff, Los Angeles Police Protective League  
27 against Defendants, City of Los Angeles, Charles Beck, Chief of Police for the City of Los  
28 Angeles and Does 1 through 20, inclusive, for Injunctive Relief, Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1-



1 10, 14-15 and further alleges upon information and belief as follows:

2 17. Unless and until the Defendants are enjoined from accepting an allegation of  
3 misconduct against Plaintiff's represented peace officers, without the complainant being required  
4 to read and sign the prescribed statutory admonition, Defendants will be violating the mandatory  
5 requirements of Penal Code Section 148.6 (a)(2).

6 18. Plaintiff's represented peace officers will suffer great and irreparable injury unless  
7 injunctive relief is issued by this Court where League represented peace officers are adversely  
8 professionally and personally impacted by civilian complaints which are knowingly false and that  
9 absent the inclusion of the statutory admonition required on such complaint forms under Penal  
10 Code Section 148.6, any criminal prosecution for violation thereunder will be foreclosed.

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Los Angeles Police Protective League prays for Judgment  
12 against Defendants and each of them as follows:

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 1. That this Court render a judicial determination that Penal Code Section 148.6  
15 (a)(2) statutory admonition on civilian complaint forms is legally valid, enforceable and must be  
16 implemented by Defendants in the Los Angeles Police Department;

17 2. That the Court award Plaintiff attorney's fees pursuant to Section 1021.5 of the  
18 Code of Civil Procedure;

19 3. For cost of suit herein incurred;

20 4. For such other and further relief of this Court may deem proper and necessary.

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 1. For injunctive relief enjoining the Defendants from accepting an allegation of  
23 misconduct against Plaintiff's represented peace officers, without the complainant being required  
24 to read and sign the prescribed statutory admonition pursuant to Penal Code Section 148.6  
25 (a)(2);

26 2. That the Court award Plaintiff attorney's fees pursuant to Section 1021.5 of the  
27 Code of Civil Procedure;

28 3. For cost of suit herein incurred; and

4. For such other and further relief of this Court may deem proper and necessary.

RAINS LUCIA STERN  
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Dated: September 11, 2017

By: RICHARD A. LEVINE, ESQ.  
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